

## THE DAILY HERALD.

## THE HERALD COMPANY.

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SILVER.—74.  
LEAD.—Brokers, 12.  
COPPER.—Brokers, 11.

The weather yesterday was very unusual indeed.

The rush of gold and gilded youths to Europe continues.

Yesterday was a dry Sunday. It was the first for several weeks.

Tillman seems to be trying the tongue rest cure. He is in great need of it.

The board of pardons must be glad that it has to hold but one session a month.

Ogden wants a midsummer carnival. If she really wants it she will surely have it.

Will the Hon. Richard Croker return and take charge of Greater New York during its formative period?

By his silence on the money question McKinley has earned the right to the title, William the Silent.

Republicans say that this is a yaller dog year. But even a yaller dog must define his position on the financial issue.

It is not necessary for a man who believes in the double standard to be double faced in making his declarations about it.

Emperor William of Germany says: "The clergy must not meddle with politics because it is no concern of theirs." Same here in Utah.

The Venezuelan commission holds weekly meetings but accomplishes little more than to reduce the appropriation for its expenses.

Governor Morton has been thoroughly dominated by Platt. This fact has killed the remotest chance he ever had to be nominated at St. Louis.

The country has experienced no such fatal tornado as that at Sherman, Tex., since the one that swept through Louisville some five or six years ago.

McKinley may be playing straight-line all right enough and doing no fudging or taking false steps, but he hasn't got in and out of purg yet.

"All the world's a stage" and many men in their time have played many parts and changed financial views, one of whom I am which," says McKinley.

The Ohio man believes in, and is acting on, the theory that all things come to him who knows how to wait. So what is the use of talking about them?

The national platform whose financial plank this year is not absolutely without any wobble is more than likely to prove a trap door, on which no man can stand with safety.

So far as the financial question is concerned, McKinley does not intend to let his left hand know what his right is doing. And he intends to make that right keep quiet, too.

"Mr. McKinley may be interested in the information that this country has never yet elected a deaf and dumb man for president," says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The next time Joe Chamberlin tackles a South African statesman he will not judge the whole case and the man's capacity from photographs of him. Kruger doesn't look much, but gosh!

Even if he did not have Tom Platt on his side the fates are against Governor Morton. The people have never elected but two presidents from the Empire state, Van Buren and Cleveland, both Democrats.

Chauncey M. Depew's message, "God created nature's treasures; science utilizes electric power for the grandeur of the nations and peace of the world," is not so impressive and will never become so historic as Morse's, "What God hath wrought."

The faculty of the University of Michigan is being more or less annoyed by clandestine marriages among the students. The latest one is between a law student and a poetess having the pet name of "Elaïne, a descendant no doubt of 'Elaïne the good, Elaïne the lovable.'" They ran clear to West Virginia before they stopped to get married.

The latest rumor regarding Cleveland and Cuba is that the president will recognize Cuban belligerency on the 4th of July by issuing a proclamation for that purpose. Three days later the Democratic convention will meet in Chicago and then nothing can prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. This is a very interesting rumor without any foundation for it whatever, in all probability.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

On June 16 the Republicans will hold their national convention for the nomination of a presidential candidate. The Democrats will hold their national convention for the same purpose on July 7. By August the campaign will be fairly opened.

It will be an exceedingly interesting campaign, more interesting than any for many years. The first great fact to confront all parties is that the country is not prosperous. Many causes will be assigned for this. The Republicans will assign as the cause of this condition the repeal of the McKinley law of 1890, and they will certainly demand the repeal of the Wilson-Gorman act whether they demand the re-enactment of the tariff law of 1890 or not. The Democrats will deny that the repeal of the tariff law of 1890 is the cause of the hard times. They can point to the Baring failure as having precipitated the series of panics that spread almost over the whole world. They can truthfully say that if there be virtue in protection then the McKinley law should have sustained the prosperity of the country during its existence, which it certainly did not.

The battle will not wage fiercest around the old question of a high protective tariff and a revenue tariff. The great issue of the campaign will be the financial one. It is the one that today is occupying the attention of press and people alike; it is the one constant, ever-interesting theme of discussion. It is the general anticipation that the St. Louis convention will declare for the gold standard, while all is uncertainty as what action the Chicago convention will take on the question. It is known that the administration will bend its every influence to have the platform endorse its financial policy and declare for the gold standard. Moreover, it is coming to be a general belief that the administration is determined to control the convention at all hazards and that it will not hesitate a single moment to employ all the methods for packing conventions known to the carpetbaggers in the south during reconstruction days. If such a course is pursued and ends in success, there is small doubt that the free silver Democrats will bolt the convention in a body. It will be the only alternative left them, unless humiliation and a confession of cowardice be an alternative.

The Venezuelan question is sure to cut a considerable figure in the campaign, but it will not be possible to make any policies out of it as the president's message of December 17 was received with almost universal approbation by the people, without distinction of party. The matter of recognition of Cuban belligerency is bound to be a fruitful theme for discussion. The sentiment of the country has been, and is, in favor of this country recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, let the consequences be what they may. Mr. Cleveland has persistently refused to take any steps in the matter, disregarding public sentiment and congressional resolutions alike. That there has been some weighty reason of state for his action there is little doubt, for he did not hesitate to invoke the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan case, while in the very recent case of the Competitor a brusque and almost peremptory note was addressed to Spain regarding the rights of American citizens under the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877. Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy has been thoroughly American and as vigorous as any one could wish.

In the coming campaign the bond issues will necessarily figure very prominently, and it will be the most serious charge, in fact the only charge, that can be brought against Mr. Cleveland's administration. To us they seem to be wholly unjustifiable. Around them the whole financial question revolves. If the policy of making the money standard of this country gold, with silver as subsidiary coin, is right and proper, then they were justifiable. If this policy be correct, then the contention of the administration that the trouble lies in the greenback system is true. But it is wholly inconsistent with the financial policy of the government from the days of its foundation until the demonetization of silver in 1873, and diametrically opposed to a bimetallic system of money. And for these reasons, and because of the many evils that have fallen upon the land as a consequence of the demonetization of silver, those Democrats who favor the money of the fathers, (and they constitute the great majority of the Democratic party) condemn the bond issues and say that the solution of the problem which confronts Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle was to have availed themselves of their rights under the statutes and when runs were made upon the treasury paid out silver, thereby preventing an appreciation of gold, and so decreasing the demand for it. This they believe would have fully protected the treasury and avoided the necessity for any bond issues whatever. More Republicans will endorse his bond issues for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve than Democrats will.

The situation and the outlook are extremely interesting. Everyone realizes that the issues of the future will be different from those of the past. Social and industrial conditions are changing; corporations have usurped the domain of enterprise that once was the individual's; units become of less importance while aggregates are of more importance. The tendency of the times is towards state socialism. The old lines between state and federal power are becoming less and less distinct. Centralization is advancing by giant strides while the states have to struggle to maintain their acknowledged rights.

Indications are that the midsummer carnival will be a success. It certainly should be. It should be a state affair, for it will be forty-nine years, within twenty days, next Fourth of July, since Utah was settled by that gallant band of pioneers of whom there are so few left. Think what history this country has made since then! And of that history Utah has been a part, a unique part. There is not a citizen of the state who is not proud of it, and justly so. All see for it a great future. What could be more fitting than a great midsummer festival the first year of Utah's statehood? Independence day should be made a special occasion.

On the nation's natal day the people of Utah can rejoice in the nation's freedom and their own. Let this be done.

If the citizens will lend their aid and enthusiasm to the committee the festival can be made the great event of the inter-mountain region. The citizens of our sister states, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and Nevada, will come here and fraternize with the citizens of Utah and become better acquainted and all will have a higher regard for each other in consequence. Everybody should boom the festival.

It is forty-four years since John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," died. At his death there was due him a small amount from the government. The committee on claims has just ordered a favorable report on a bill to pay \$205 to his heirs. The late Comptroller of the Treasury Durham, in reporting upon the case, said: "A balance of \$205.32 was found to be due from the United States on the settlement of the account of John Howard Payne, as late consul to Tunis, to April 3, 1853, the date of his death, as shown by fifth auditor's report, No. 13-322, and is now standing to his credit on the books of the register, but there is no appropriation out of which it can be paid. The balance was certified by this office June 29, 1853, and no application for the payment thereof has been made by the legal representative of the late consul. The intent of this bill is to provide for the payment of a certified balance long standing to the credit of a faithful officer whose fame is world wide, and whose memory is dear in every American home, where it is revered and loved by old and young alike. Your committee report the bill without amendment and recommend its passage."

It is about time this claim was paid to the heirs of the author of "Home, Sweet Home." It is not to the credit of the government that it has remained unpaid so many years.

## NOVEL USE FOR BICYCLES.

The uses of the bicycle are various and become more varied each day. Everyone knows of its use for pleasure and business, while we have heard of its use for military purposes. Thus far this use has been more theoretical than practical. In this line its possibilities are said to be great. It may be but it remains to be demonstrated.

If the bicycle is good in the wars of one nation against another, why should it not be good in the war that the criminal class wages on society? Thus must have reasoned the robbers who held up the bank of Pickrel & Co. in a village near Springfield, Ill. They rode up to the bank on their wheels, which they rested against the awning posts. Then they entered the bank. They stepped up to the counter as if to transact some business. The assistant cashier was the only man in the bank at the time. He was about to wait on the men when both ran around the counter and seized him. As he turned around two pistols were shoved into his face, and as quick as a flash a cloth was placed over his mouth. He was secured and gagged when the robbers proceeded to help themselves. They got a thousand dollars, one of the robbers remarking: "It's a d— poor haul." It was half an hour before the assistant cashier was found by one of the bank men and relieved from his disagreeable plight. The robbery was a success and the availability of the wheel for such purposes fully demonstrated.

Surely New York state is making great advances in these matters. In her great city burglars do their work in full dress suits. Some of her greatest bank robbers do business in Wall street and go about in fine carriages and live like princes. The robbers who use bicycles instead of horses when holding up a bank may hope some day to ride in their carriages.

## LIFE SENTENCES.

When the pardoning board met Saturday there was presented to it a petition for the pardon of a man sentenced to life imprisonment. The petition was refused. The man in whose behalf the petition was presented has been confined in the penitentiary since 1884, twelve years. Of the merits of the case or of the action of the board of pardons we do not intend to speak, but of the broad principle underlying such cases.

Society has no greater problem to deal with than that of the proper punishment and treatment of its criminal class. It is still a more or less mooted question whether criminals can be reformed. In the first instance society's object in punishing them is to protect itself, but ever since the days of John Howard it has been the endeavor of civilized countries to reform as well as punish criminals. How to do it and how to determine when it is done are very grave questions. To lay down a rule and determine a test are simple matters of themselves, but it is a most difficult matter to say when the requirements of the rule have been complied with, when the conditions of the test have been satisfied. In the case of life prisoners the most enlightened thought on the subject declares it best to fix a limit of years for such prisoners, without any reduction of time for any cause, and when that has been served their life is deemed to have been expired and they are restored to their liberty. This period of imprisonment is generally placed at twenty-five years. When a man or woman has spent twenty-five years in a prison there is little likelihood that he or she will be a menace to society. There should be some such law in this state.

A life prisoner was pardoned from the Michigan state prison at Jackson only last week. Thirty years of her life had been spent within its walls. The story of her crime and imprisonment is a sad one. That story, told in her own language, (it was written in 1891) is as follows:

I was sent to this place June 7, 1866, for the murder of my three children by poison. The crime was committed at Battle Creek, December 15, 1865, and by the advice of those connected with me in committing it I pleaded not guilty. The names of the judges was Benjamin F. Graves and that of the prosecuting attorney, John C. Fitzgerald.

I claim that I was not a murderer at heart, and that I was under the influence of another mind than my own at that time. I never had committed a crime before and never have entertained a thought of crime since. About eighteen years ago I was assigned work in the warden's house and have remained there ever since. All the time maintaining a place of trust, sometimes being left alone in charge of the house and of the children during the temporary absence of the family.

I have read my bible for twenty-four years; read it prayerfully and earnestly, fully determined if possible to find the right way and to walk therein. The people I have lived with will, I am sure, testify to my faithfulness and honesty if necessary.

And now after twenty-five years of bondage (a just punishment for my wrong-doings) may it not be possible that justice is satisfied? My married daughter and her husband offer me a home with them for the rest of my life. I am 63 years old and am no longer fit for hard labor and the time will come when I shall no longer need the care and attention that only can give. I therefore humbly pray that I may be restored to my liberty; that I may pass the remainder of my days with those between whom and myself there is a stronger tie than that which exists between bond and free.

In this case Governor Rich surely made no mistake.

It is really a matter of grave doubt whether there should be any life sentences, even in capital cases. The death penalty or a definite term of years would probably serve the ends of justice better.

## TALES OF THE DAY.

## Sara's Pantomimic Eloquence.

It was amusing to hear some of the comments on Mme. Bernhardt's acting, delivered after the play, of course, and usually set forth in shrill tones for the benefit of all the other motor passengers. "Why," said someone, "with a voice that moved in the C major groove, 'her by-play' is as eloquent as most actresses' English. I couldn't quite follow her words, she speaks so hurriedly and with such professional accent, but her pantomime was so perfect that I didn't understand it just as well as she hadn't talked at all. The other passengers were inclined to agree with her."

## Frozen in Molasses.

"Talking about israel," said the old salt, as he hoisted himself out of the molasses barrel to make way for the grocer to supply a customer's wants, "thet reminds me of a little scurrage we had with our pirate alavers in 't. 'We had the coast line of Africa a blue streak off to the starboard, and we were 'spanking' along with every blessed suit of canvas drawn when we sighted one er them pirate alavers er beatin' down on us. Capen took a squint through the telescope with that pirate right afore us. 'That made the Captain mad, and as we had er cargo of molasses on board, he gave the order to hoist the rear hatch and hoist the barrels on deck. 'Blow me if he didn't broach those barrels and empty them over the starboard. The next day there wuz that pirate stuck fast in the center of the molasses, where he had sailed. It had frozen the night, and he was anchored in it just the same as if he was nipped in an ice-berg. Then we squared round and headed for the Cape. As we passed him the Captain shouted: 'Any, there! Cold weather ter molasses, isn't it?' and they shook their fists and yelled, and we left them, and I guess they're there yet."—Harper's Round Table.

## HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

Teacher—"What is an island?" Little Johnny Smith—"A body of land almost entirely occupied by insurgents."—Flick.

"Grandma, when I am an angel will I have wings?" "I hope so, dear. Why do you ask?" "Cause I think I'd rather have a bicycle."—Life.

"Conductor?" "Yes, sir." "Wouldn't it be great if these car-heaters would stay as cool in summer as they always are in winter?"—Chicago Record.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when er man asks yer for advice, what he really wants is for yer to guess his opinion an' tell ter 'im."—Washington Star.

Jat's Leap Year Question.—At a festive gathering on February 29 a true son of Erin asked: "Has it occurred to any of ye that it will be eight solid years before we see this day twelvemonth?"—Titt-Bits.

His Worth—Watts—"How much is Ted-spat worth?" "Potts—"Really, I don't know. I did hear that he brought \$2,500 once when he was a delegate, but I don't think he was really worth it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Old Doctor—"No, sir, I never have a patient die on my hands—never." Young Doctor—"How do you manage it?"

Old Doctor—"When I find a man is going to die I get him to call a specialist."—Harlem Life.

Friend—"Is George with his father now?" "Father—"No. The hours were too long for George."

Friend—"Injured his health, perhaps?" Mother—"No, but he prevented him from attending a clock test."—Flick.

Doctor (getting impatient)—"What do I think yourself is the matter with you?" "Patient—"Incurable boredom."

Doctor—"You told me, I think, that you had contracted a habit of talking to yourself?" "Patient—"Yes, Well?"

Doctor—"Well—"He got no fee."—Gaius's Messenger.

The Alternative—"Can't you make the front entrance wider?" asked one of the trustees, inspecting the plan of the proposed new church a little closer.

"Not unless you build on a wider lot," answered the architect, decidedly. "If the ladies are afraid of missing their seats in a side-door doorway, they will have to go through edgewise."—Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes health, it makes pure, rich blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia—kidney disease—rheumatism—consumption—skin disease—the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it absolutely. No other medicine can claim to hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood.

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## STATE PRESS COMMENTS.

Hon. Tom Reed displayed good judgment the other day when he refused to talk about what dead men might have said and done.—Lehi Banner.

High Councilors Farr and Langton of Logan were interviewed by a Herald reporter and stated that the Tribune report was substantially correct. Taken altogether it simply substantiates what the Democratic party has claimed, all along, that certain church leaders have used their ecclesiastical influence to make the Republican party a bad state of affairs if true, and the public will await the outcome with apprehension.—Ephraim Enterprise.

The county prosecuting attorney of Salt Lake at last seems to have gotten hold of the right ropes, in the bribery case. The furniture agent, Hayken, has turned state's evidence against one of the ex-electors. Salt Lake county was shamefully robbed in the furnishing of furniture for the county building. A 50 per cent. bribe was accepted on the deal.—Provo Enterprise.

Salt Lake business men have started a plan on foot for a grand inter-mountain mid-summer carnival, to take place on July 2, 3 and 4, the event to be Utah's celebration of her semi-centennial. To make such an event the success it deserves Salt Lake will need the assistance of all Utah, and as soon as definite arrangements are made, outside places should give a helping hand.—Mt. Pleasant Tribune.

The Salt Lake Herald of last Sunday contains a new declaration of independence which is followed by the resignation of the efficient editor, B. H. Roberts. The stand taken by The Herald receives the hearty endorsement of every free thinking man, and evidently means a new and most radical change in the policy of that paper.—Tintic Miner.

There may be some ambitious men in the leadership of this church who would like—and may strive—to regain a political supremacy over the people, but the seed of independence is sown now and we are confident that the people can be fully trusted.—Springville Independent.

The manifesto presented to the members of the Mormon church has created quite a little excitement and dissatisfaction throughout the state. The different papers of the state have taken up the question, and those who openly opposed it have many followers. This is a very serious question, and it is to be hoped that many principle will govern the action taken by all in this matter.—Tooele Transcript.

The Enquirer has always been favorable to non-partisanship in school elections, and shall advocate a non-partisan ticket this fall for Provo, as it has done in the past. Other towns in the county may find it preferable, at the coming election for trustees to drop politics. However, that question is purely local, and cannot well be handled, in our opinion, by the county central committees of the respective parties. Whatever action they might take would hardly be binding in local affairs. If it were the election of a county superintendent, then the committees could well consider the advisability of a non-partisan ticket.—Provo Enquirer.

We regret to announce to our subscribers, patrons and readers, that this will be the last issue under our lease and management of the Beaver Usonian. Quite unexpectedly, Mr. Masey has sent for his plant to be packed up and moved by wagon to Provo, where he intends as soon as it reaches there to publish a weekly paper. \* \* If we have given offense to any of our readers or subscribers, in any of our editorials, we certainly have not intended it, and while this may be the last issue from this plant, we feel assured in saying to the people of Beaver City, that not many months will pass before another weekly or semi-weekly paper will be started in our city, bought and supported by a stock company, thoroughly equipped to execute any and every kind of job and poster printing. With thanks till you hear from us again, we say "Au revoir."—GEORGE HALE—Beaver Usonian.

We shall advocate the interests of the Republican party so long and so far as the party shall adhere to our views, and no farther, believing as we do that when a party shall advocate doctrines different from ours, we shall have no interest in the people that we owe it as a duty to say so without equivocation, hence we shall have no objection to the election of any unit person to office, nor the adoption of any measure detrimental to the people of Coallie and Summit counties.—Coallie Mail.

The last Juvenile Instructor contains an article by Hon. George Q. Cannon concerning "the struggle for wealth." We know of no one calculated to handle the subject like Mr. Cannon.—Logan Journal.

## BALLAD OF THE BOARDER.

I would that all men my hard case might know;  
How grievously I suffer for no sin;  
I, Adolphe Cuiepper Ferguson, for lot  
I of my landlady am locked in.  
For being short on this sad Saturday,  
Nor having shuckles of silver wherewith  
to pay;  
She has turned and is departed with my key.

Wherefore, not even as other boarders  
free,  
I sing as prisoners to their dungeon  
sions  
When (for ten days they expiate a spree);  
Behold the deeds that are done of Mrs.  
Jones!

One night and one day have I wept my woe,  
Nor wot I when the morrow doth begin,  
If I shall have to write to Briggs & Co.,  
To pay my bill to advance me the requisite tin.

For ransom of their salesman that he may  
be back in other boarders go always—  
As those I hear now flocking from their  
tea,  
Let my daughter of my landlady  
Pianoward, this day, for all my moans,  
Dry bread and water have been served  
me.

Behold the deeds that are done of Mrs. Jones.  
Miss Amabel Jones is musical, and so  
The heart of the young ho-boarder she  
doth win.  
Playing "The Maiden's Prayer," adagio—  
That fetcheth him, as fetcheth the  
bunko skin,  
The innocent rustic, for my part, I pray:  
That Badaric's maid may wait for  
aye.

E'er sits she with a lover, as did we  
On st. night together. Ah! Can it be  
That all that arduous woeing not atones  
For Saturday shortness of trade dollars  
there?

Behold the deeds that are done of Mrs. Jones.  
Boarders! the worst I have not told to ye;  
She hath stolen my trousers, that I may  
not be seen.  
Privately by the window. Hence these  
groans,  
Behold the deeds that are done of Mrs. Jones!

—H. C. Bunner.

## IN A NUTSHELL.

It never hurts truth as to be slapped  
in the face.  
The worst robbers do not carry clubs,  
It is not in the religion that we live.  
It costs much less to be contented  
than it does to be unhappy.

Faith in God is the best cure known  
for worry.  
Why is it that so many people love to  
tell bad news?  
A counterfeit is a sure evidence that  
there is a genuine.

Whatever Christ did for himself he can  
do for us.  
No matter how much religion we pro-  
fess, all that counts is what we live.  
Whatever God gives us to do he will  
help us to do.

A woman can be the devil's best friend  
or his worst enemy.  
A Christian helps the cause of God not  
so much by what he says as by what he  
does.

The cause of God is never helped by  
pointing to the cross with a frown on the  
face.  
A rich man may give the Lord too lit-  
tle, but a poor one cannot give too much.  
—Ram's Horn.

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American Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia	2,408,584
North British and Mercantile, England	50,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	9,487,673
Hamburg-Bremen	1,442,733
Williamsburg City, New York	1,536,625
British-American Assurance Co., Toronto	2,000,000
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